

JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Kurdi appointed air force chief

AMMAN (JNA). — A royal decree was issued yesterday reappointing Gen. Saleh Kurdi as commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and Defence. Meanwhile the Cabinet ratified the commercial economic agreement concluded with Switzerland designating the Jordanian ambassador in Bern in the documents for the Jordanian government, as announced here Wednesday. The cabinet also decided on the appointment of Jaser Al Bataineh, Jordanian ambassador to Slovakia, as non-resident ambassador to Hungary.

Sharaf visits Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, Oct. 6 (JNA). — Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia during a one-day visit to the Saudi capital, it was announced here today.

On his return, Sharif Sharaf told reporters that the contents of the royal message centered on the coordination of attitudes in favour of Arab solidarity. King Khaled continues, as always, to support Jordan's position, Sharif Sharaf said.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1976 — SHAHWAL 14, 1396

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Jordan's delegate tells U.N.

Prompt action on occupied territories indispensable

NATIONS, Oct. 6 (R). — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, urged the U.N. to request, further delay, compliance resolutions calling for withdrawal from all territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East. Speaking at the General Assembly, he also urged prompt and effective action for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including repatriation, self-determination and sovereignty. He said the world body must demand that Israel, which has been sustained at great cost and sacrifice for so long, is a reflection of their firm belief that, if the present situation were allowed to continue for any additional length of time, their whole existence as a people would be placed in mortal jeopardy.

Laying the blame squarely on Israel for its acts of despoliation, sequestration and plunder, the Jordanian minister said the "peak of the tragedy of a decade of occupation, and its most grotesque manifestation, is the tragedy of Jerusalem."

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SITE OF CLASHES -- This is a 1967 photo of part of the city of Hebron, on the occupied West Bank. The large structure in the centre foreground is the Ibrahim Haram compound, the main part of which is a Moslem mosque. Behind the minaret at the lower left side of the mosque is the entrance to the Jewish synagogue built at the site the Israelis call the Tomb of the Patriarchs. The hill at the top right hand side of this photo is now dotted with a series of new buildings which make up the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement, where Rabbi Moshe Levinger makes his headquarters. The area extending for about 11 kms to the north and northwest of the settlement has been declared a restricted zone by Israel, and is proposed as an extension of the Kiryat Arba settlement.

Tension prevails as Hebron curfew extended

HEBRON, occupied West Bank, Oct. 5 (Agencies). — Sacred Jewish relics damaged in the Ibrahim Haram here on Sunday were today buried with full religious honours. About 2,000 people, including Defence Minister Shimon Peres and armed forces Chief-of-Staff Gen.

Mordechai Gur, attended the ceremony in which the relics were buried in the Jewish cemetery here. A curfew already in operation in Hebron following clashes on Sunday, in which both Jewish and Moslem relics were damaged in the Ibrahim Haram, was today backed up by similar measures in Halhoul to the north of here, and Reihyeh to the south.

The funeral ceremony was momentarily halted when Rabbi Moshe Levinger, who has been accused of provoking Sunday's incidents, snatched a microphone publicly to refute the charges. Authorities turned off power to the microphone but Rabbi Levinger continued haranguing the crowd for some time.

After an appeal for calm among the Jewish crowd from a senior rabbi, the relics were transported in six wooden coffins and eight clay urns for burial in the Jewish cemetery. An extraordinary meeting of the Israeli cabinet was held immediately after the burial ceremony and the Israeli parliament met later to discuss developments on the occupied West Bank.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today warned Jews and Arabs on the West Bank that the government would act "forcefully and decisively" to prevent racial or religious violence.

Mr. Rabin gave the warning at the special cabinet meeting. In parliament, Defence Minister Peres announced that Rabbi Levinger would be brought to trial for violating an army order limiting his movements in Hebron after the Sunday incidents.

At today's burial ceremony in Hebron, Rabbi Levinger continued his defiance of the government, denouncing its policies and calling for unrestricted Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank area.

Israeli military authorities earlier today tightened security on the West Bank for fear of violent demonstrations marking the third anniversary of the 1973 October War.

Leaflets were distributed in the territory's towns yesterday calling for demonstrations, which could spark off further violence in view of the religious tension of the past few days.

A curfew was still in force in Hebron, where angry Moslem demonstrators damaged the Jewish religious articles Sunday after Jewish militants had entered mosques and defiled copies of the Quran.

A curfew also in force in Nablus was lifted today, and Arab high school students renewed their demonstrations and stoned Israeli security forces and vehicles.

One Israeli policeman was injured and about 100 Arabs arrested. Both the Jewish and Moslem shrines at the Ibrahim Haram are to remain closed for the time being, the Israeli occupation authorities decided today.

The measure was taken to ease tension as it was thought that the presence of the faithful of either religion at the sacred place could provoke fresh violence.

Smith refuses to widen scope of conference on Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 6 (R). — Prime Minister Ian Smith said today he would not accept any new demands to widen the scope of a conference being convened by Britain to discuss the setting up of an interim multi-racial Rhodesian government.

The interim government is part of Anglo-American settlement plans which would lead the breakaway colony to back majority rule within two years.

"In my statement of Sept. 24, I read out the five points in the exact words which the American government asked me to use," Mr. Smith said in a statement today.

"I was informed by Dr. Kissinger that the proposals had been drawn up in consultation with the British government and had been agreed to by the black presidents whom he had consulted," Mr. Smith said.

For that reason the proposals were presented as a package deal which I would have to accept or reject in its entirety, and I was assured that if I accepted no new demands would be raised," Mr. Ian Smith said.

He said his acceptance of the proposals was conditional not only on the lifting of sanctions and the cessation of the guerrilla war against Rhodesia, but also on the acceptance of the proposals by the other parties concerned.

Meanwhile Britain is expected to announce tomorrow the date and venue of the planned conference.

British and American sources in Johannesburg said Britain's Foreign Office Minister of State Ted Rowlands and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schauffele had worked out a formula involving the formation of a transition government within one month.

In a related development the Council of Rhodesian Tribal Chiefs today unanimously supported the British-American plan.

It is not known whether the chiefs, several of whom are in the Salisbury government and who are regarded by the white minority regime as representative of black Rhodesians will have a say in the constitutional conference.

In Washington, British and South African officials began two days of talks today on proposed economic aid to Rhodesia following prime minister Ian Smith's agreement to a handover to black majority rule.

[Continued on page 6]

Beirut fighting persists; Junblatt ends Paris talks

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (Agencies). — Fierce fighting today kept the only crossing point between leftwing and rightwing Beirut closed for the fifth successive day, prompting Arab League mediator Hassan Sabri Al Kholi to warn he would withdraw the league's peace-keeping force unless the zone were made safe. Dr. Al Kholi managed to pass through the crossing point, in the museum district, during a brief lull in the fighting, but the combats quickly resumed.

The rightwing attack launched last Friday on the leftist command village of Aley, just east of here, also continued today, and exchanges of artillery fire were reported.

According to well-informed sources quoted by AFP, the predominantly Christian rightists are now trying to split the majority Druze community in Aley.

Contacts have been made with rightist Druze to persuade them to split from followers of leftwing leader Kamal Junblatt, the sources said.

About 15 shells, meanwhile, hit Defence Ministry buildings at Yareh, 12 kms east of here, but caused no injuries.

Shelling was also reported in the outer southeastern suburbs of Beirut, in the Baabda region, and artillery exchanges took place near Tripoli, in the north of the country.

The predominantly Druze mountain regions east of Beirut have been declared military zones by Mr. Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). No armed men can move in these areas without a permit.

The PSP has also announced general mobilisation in "nationalist" areas.

Dr. Al Kholi today managed to pass through the museum crossing point into rightist-held eastern Beirut on his way to talks with President Elias Sarkis and Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel.

Phalangist Radio today reported heavy shelling in the no-man's-land near the museum and claimed the rightists had destroyed a military vehicle.

Mr. Gemayel today was quoted as advising Dr. Al Kholi to call off his mission if he did not have an effective deterrent force at his disposal.

He reiterated that unless such a force were available, no positive results to resolve the crisis could be achieved.

The Phalangist Radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying that the conflict among the Arab states was much to blame for the Lebanese crisis. He appealed to Egypt and Syria to join hands in "rescuing Lebanon and the Palestine case before it is too late."

Mr. Junblatt, meanwhile, left Paris today by air for Algiers, rejecting suggestions that France has spurned his plea for help.

"Contrary to what some people are saying, I do not think that Paris has rejected our plans," Mr. Junblatt told reporters before boarding a special Egyptian air force flight for Algiers.

Mr. Junblatt, who has had talks with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud and political leaders since arriving in Paris on Sunday, added "we have not asked for a French military intervention in Lebanon. I think I had an attentive audience during my visit to the French capital."

Mr. Junblatt said he was flying to Algiers on a 24-hour information mission and would have talks there with President Houari Boumediene. He would then go on to Libya and to Egypt.

"It is strange to have to come to Paris to get the Arab states involved in Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Junblatt's remarks about the way he had been received in Paris followed reports that France had in effect rejected a desperate plea from him and from Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi to intervene in the Lebanese war.

At Algiers airport, Mr. Junblatt said France had now been called on to play a role "because of the lack of Arab initiatives" and because "France, traditional protector of the Maronite minority, can

make its voice heard by this minority which is now without fear and resolute to the point of acting like fascists."

Mr. Junblatt also said he hoped France would put pressure on Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

He also expressed the hope that the French government might try to organise a conference of the warring parties in the civil war, which France itself could also attend.

Mr. De Guiringaud disclosed that President Giscard d'Estaing who left for a four-day visit to Iran on Monday, sent messages to the Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese president declaring France's readiness to help the opposing sides in the Lebanese conflict reach a peaceful settlement.

In Beirut, the leftwing daily Al Safir reported today that President Giscard d'Estaing has invited Lebanese leaders to a round-table conference in Paris.

The report said the invitation came in a message to President Sarkis last weekend.

Several Beirut newspapers today headlined what they termed "the French initiative."

In a speech in Cairo today, President Sadat, referring to a restricted Arab summit meeting to discuss Lebanon, which Egypt has called for, said Syria refused a six-sided conference and wanted to exclude both Lebanon's President Sarkis and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Egypt has called for the limited summit and suggested that it should be attended, in addition to President Sadat, by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez Assad of Syria, Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Arafat and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Emir.

President Sadat said he had turned down proposals by Syria for a five-sided meeting which would exclude Mr. Arafat or a four-sided meeting which would exclude both Mr. Arafat and President Sarkis.

Also in Cairo, the semi-official daily Al Ahrar today reported that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had sent a second message to President Sadat.

The first was carried by Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi last week.

President Sadat today also stressed that his recent contacts with French leaders were not designed to put a joint Franco-Egyptian peace-keeping force into Lebanon.

The contacts, he said, were aimed merely at ascertaining whether the French were prepared to give guarantees to some of the sides involved in the Lebanese conflict, the Middle East News Agency reported.

President Sadat said that participants at the Arab summit scheduled for Oct. 18 could decide whether and in what way France could help with the Lebanese situation.

SORRY ABOUT THAT..

The Jordan Times apologises for the mistake on page 1 of yesterday's paper by which a picture of British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey sneaked into the space where a picture of Mr. Kamal Junblatt should have appeared.

A given edge in second debate with Carter

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (R). — President Ford and Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, struggling to overcome setbacks, clash over foreign defence policies tonight in the second televised debate of the campaign.

President was on the defensive as a congressional study criticised his use of military force to release the Mayaguez.

Forty-one U.S. servicemen lost their lives in the rescue operation, but the crewmen were released unhurt and put back aboard their vessel.

Mr. Carter, whose basic foreign policy views do not differ significantly from Mr. Ford's, was expected to use the GAO report to underline his allegations that the president lacks leadership and is out of his depth in the White House.

The president, though on the defensive also over the resignation of Mr. Butz for making obscene remarks about blacks, has the advantage of incumbency.

He could outshine Mr. Carter in the handling of complex foreign policy problems and through an announcement or two making headline news.

Like the president, the Democratic candidate has been struggling to wipe out mistakes, such as his earthy comments about sexual morality in a recent Playboy magazine interview.

If Mr. Ford does not make news tonight, the debate will be basically a personality contest with each

presidential candidate trying to sell his claims to leadership.

Despite his problems of the past few days, many analysts believed that foreign affairs and defence were strong suits for Mr. Ford, as for any incumbent, and that Mr. Carter would be under heavier pressure than the president in the debate.

[Continued on page 6]

Kissinger meets Allon

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AFP). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon over breakfast here today to discuss the launching of a new Middle East peace initiative.

Dr. Kissinger said afterwards that the talks were general, to prepare the ground for another meeting in Washington next week which would get down to details.

Both men indicated they had reviewed Middle East events of the past few months, particularly in Lebanon. Dr. Kissinger expressed the assurance that his talks with Mr. Allon would produce constructive solutions.

Asked to comment on a remark by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi that the resumption of peace efforts was a year late, Mr. Allon replied: "It's not one year but 27 years."

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Al-Bait Al-Abiad, Opp. Greek Orthodox Church, Al-Abdali. Service Cars No. 4, 5, 6 & 7

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Watch Jimmy dance

Mr. Jimmy Carter, who is running for president of the United States, has seen it fit to renew his attacks on the Middle East policies of President Ford. He comes out every few days with a statement about the "moral bankruptcy" of the Ford administration in this area, and how the U.S. government has bowed down to "blackmail" in selling arms to the Arabs. When a man whose highest political achievement has been to be elected governor of the state of Georgia decides to run for the presidency of the United States, it is altogether unavoidable that he will have to, now and then, pander to the baser instincts of selected mobs. This is very much both the grandeur and squalor of the American electoral system, one which permits a local politician such as Mr. Carter to emerge within the span of five months as the Democratic Party's contender for the presidency. The same thing can happen in other countries, to be sure, but nowhere can it happen as swiftly as it does in the United States.

One of the things Mr. Carter has done successfully to date is to tell people what they like to hear. His success has been largely the result of well planned speeches and Mr. Carter's proven ability to choose his words carefully when addressing different groups of voters, such as blacks, women, old or young people, Jews, Catholics, Italians or trade unionists. This, of course, is the normal procedure in the long election campaign, and Mr. Carter has not lost any opportunity to address Jewish groups and attack President Ford's Middle East policies.

The sad thing about this performance is how pathetic it really is, and, incidentally, how ineffective it will probably prove to be in the end.

It is pathetic because what Mr. Carter is saying is largely untrue, irrelevant and downright stupid. But he says these kinds of things because he badly needs to attract a large chunk of the Jewish vote, a process that inherently requires the man to spout garbage, something that Mr. Carter has proven he can do very well over long periods of time. The Carter talk about the U.S. giving in to "oil blackmail" by agreeing to sell Saudi Arabia hundreds of missiles is pretty hollow talk all around. In the first place, the Saudis are not short-sighted enough to get involved in this kind of "blackmail" process, and in the second place the Americans are similarly not about to make arms sales according to these kinds of imagined pressures. Mr. Carter has also hit out against President Ford's policy of working quietly and behind the scenes to blunt the effects of the Arab boycott of Israel. In these and other cases, Mr. Carter insists on pointing to the lack of "morality" in the Ford administration's stand, and uses this argument to ask the voters to throw Mr. Ford out of the White House in November.

The process is pathetic because it is so transparently based on the principles of electoral expediency. But it will likely prove inappropriate in the end because the matters Mr. Carter brings up before Jewish audiences are of little real concern to most other Americans. The morality of America's foreign policy in the Middle East ranks far down on the list of issues by which most Americans decide for whom to vote. It is important for the psychological appeasement of most American Jews, which in turn is important for the appeasement of Jimmy Carter's electoral woes.

Mr. Carter has lost his large lead in the opinion polls of two months ago because he is saying the same things today he said in New Hampshire in February. Recent polls have shown that Mr. Carter's support among the voters is "soft," that is, the people who say they will vote for him may easily change their minds. It has also been shown by recent in-depth interviews with voters who were undecided between Carter and Ford that more of these are deciding in favour of President Ford than in favour of Mr. Carter.

Equally worrying, the latest polls show that Mr. Carter's tremendous lead in the southern states has been trimmed, and if President Ford can do this on Mr. Carter's home ground, he can do it throughout the country. It is largely for these reasons that the Carter strategists made a fundamental decision about ten days ago to have the Carter campaign revert to the themes that brought it its initial and spectacular successes during the primary campaigns. Thus Mr. Carter is flying around the United States talking once again about love and morality and the strength of the American people, and less about tax reforms, abortion or economic policies. His attacks on President Ford's Middle East "immorality" are part and parcel of this approach. The dilemma for Mr. Carter — and his people realise it without knowing precisely what to do about it — is that his soft-shoe moralistic approach served its purpose about nine months ago. To crank it up and bring it out again at this stage of the election is only causing Americans to ask themselves in ever more perplexed terms what it is exactly that this man Carter really stands for and plans to do if he is elected president. His moralistic approach initially attracted attention and struck a certain chord in the American people. But it has largely worn off now, and the Carter campaign is not providing Americans with the specific answers they need to make up their minds in the voting booth on Nov. 2. This is why the Carter attacks on President Ford's Middle East policies will in large part roll off the American electorate like water off a duck's back.

We have stated here before how Mr. Carter's approach to wooing American Jewish voters is a political imperative for him, and most of what he says about the Middle East is dictated by what he thinks American Jews wish to hear. It is, nevertheless, fun to watch Mr. Carter and his sidekick Wild Man Walt refine their roadshow. It is a rule among strip-teasers that as the audience gets less attentive, the dancer must become more dramatic. That's politics.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, received the Soviet ambassador and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman Wednesday afternoon.

● DAMASCUS. — The Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, arrived here Wednesday noon to attend the fifth Arab Sports Tournament due to start here on Wednesday afternoon.

Jordan, EEC begin economic talks Hungary proposes

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement for economic and technical cooperation between Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC) was discussed here Wednesday at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The agreement, which will be signed shortly in Brussels, aims to provide easy terms for Jordanian exports to the EEC, in addition to securing EEC financial and technical aid for Jordan's five-year development programme.

In the first plenary meeting here Wednesday, the visiting EEC delegation agreed to tariff exemptions of 40-80 per cent on Jordanian raw materials, such as phosphates and agricultural goods, that are exported to EEC countries.

Duties on Jordanian industrial products will be reduced by 80 per cent, to be phased out completely by the end of 1979.

The talks between the two sides will resume Thursday to complete the details of the agreement, which will be the first of its kind between Jordan and the EEC.

Leading the Jordanian delegation in the talks was Mr. Wasel Azar, Secretary General of the National Planning Council.

The EEC delegation visited Jordan on Wednesday afternoon.

Admiral Kao decorated with Al Istiqlal Order

AMMAN (JNA). — The Commander of the Military Academy of Nationalist China, Admiral Kao Tun-hua, was received by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, at the armed forces headquarters here Wednesday morning.

The commander-in-chief decorated the Chinese guest with the military Al Istiqlal Order, First Degree, bestowed upon him by His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the armed forces.

Admiral Kao was also briefed on the history of the Jordanian armed forces, its organisation and development.

Jordan, Bulgaria start T.V. talks

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Bulgaria Thursday will start here their first round of meetings designed to draw up a specific and detailed agenda dealing with the exchange of television and radio programmes and the exchange of expertise in these two fields between the two countries. These moves follow the stipulations of the cooperation agreement recently signed between Jordan and Bulgaria.

The delegation from the Bulgarian Broadcasting Corporation, led

The chief-of-staff of the armed forces and his assistant for operations as well as Nationalist China's military attaché in Amman attended the meeting.

Later, at noon Wednesday, the Chinese guest visited the Al Hussein Medical City where he was received by its commander and some of the city's medical staff.

Admiral Kao toured the medical city's departments and was briefed on its activities, and the services it provides to military personnel and their families.

Admiral Kao had arrived here Tuesday morning on a six-day visit at the invitation of the armed forces General Command.

by the corporation's Deputy Director General, Mr. Ivan Slavkov, arrived here Wednesday morning to hold talks with Ministry of Information officials on means to implement cooperation in the field of audio-visual information between the two countries.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Director General of Jordan Television, Mr. Mohammad Kamal, the Director General of the Hashemite Broadcasting Service, Mr. Mohammad Al Khatib, and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Hungary proposes economic accord

AMMAN (JNA). — The Hungarian government has expressed its interest in signing an economic and technical cooperation agreement with Jordan to bolster economic relations between the two countries and increase Jordanian exports to Hungary.

The proposal was made at a meeting on Wednesday between Hungarian embassy officials here and the Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Tawfik Batarseh, and the ministry's Director of Economic Cooperation, Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf.

The Hungarian government suggested that the Hungarian minister of foreign trade visit Jordan next month to prepare the grounds for such an agreement.

The accord will enable Jordan to increase its exports to Hungary of raw material, in particular phosphates, as well as agricultural products.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce will contact the local pertinent economic and commercial parties concerned, to sound out their interest in such an agreement.

Syrian veterinary official arrives

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director of the Syrian Veterinary Medicine Department, Dr. Nizar Al Hallaq, arrived here Wednesday morning via Ramtha on a short visit during which he will hold talks with the Director of Animal Production and Health Department, relevant to supplying the Syrian veterinary department with poultry vaccines.

He will also discuss with Ministry of Agriculture officials means to coordinate cooperation in the veterinary and animal health spheres.

Alia to increase Amman-London flight

AMMAN (JNA). — Weekly regular flights between Amman and London are to be increased from two to four. The announcement was made here Wednesday following the return of the civil aviation delegation from a weeklong visit to the United Kingdom where it held talks with aviation officials.

Members of the delegation, led by the Director General of the

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

This letter is prompted by what began as a pleasant break in routine and a brief holiday a week ago Friday and ended in terror on Sunday. My husband and I were registered and in our hotel room at the Semiramis in Damascus during the terrorist activity between the hours of 7.40 and 11.45 a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 26, 1976. What actually happened and what has been reported by the mass media differs somewhat. In the meantime, we are most grateful to be alive and in Jordan.

An open letter to His Majesty, King Hussein

Your Majesty:

Inasmuch as my husband and I are just ordinary American citizens and not representatives of our government, we are unlikely to have the opportunity of seeing you or expressing our gratitude in person.

Because my husband is Chief Resident Engineer on the first two steam power plants near Zarqa, we have been privileged to be guests in your delightful country for nearly two years, and, given the opportunity at the end of this contract, we would return in a moment. We have prowled the streets of Amman at all hours of the day and night without fear. We have explored some of the most remote regions and accepted the hospital-

ity of fresh haban and tents of desert dwellers in late safety. Each day of our here has been spent without of terrorism or being fired by the constabulary or by our greatest worries have whether or not we will get and if the driver coming at 100 kms. an hour, on the side of the road and blown horn, really knows how to. After being rescued from most terrifying four hours life while machinegun bullets mortar shells ripped through hotel room and hand gre exploded in adjoining room the corridor leaving fragrant shrapnel, slivers of glass, ash stone and plaster, my upper thought was to return to the ty of Jordan by the most means available.

When our taxi crossed the er and I realised that any we saw were not going to be upon me, I thanked my God the person responsible for security of this country.

Therefore, Your Majesty, I to express our heartfelt th Your rigid security, the ex courtesy of the police an discipline of your military is commended. Thank you for ing Jordan the kind of count which we wished to return such a shattering experience. Most sincerely,
Frances B. Harris
(Mrs. C. G. Harris)
Amman, Jordan

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the third anniversary of the Arab-Israeli 1973 October war, Al Dustour Wednesday said that after the lapse of only three years the Arab situation today is different from that of yesterday, when the Arabs had shaken the very foundation of Israel. The Arab scene, as it now looks, has changed from one contradiction to another, and the gloomy clouds have again darkened the skies of more than one Arab country, the paper continues.

It says what has happened underscores the need for a new Arab outlook capable of recognising and making use of positive factors to make Arab solidarity the essence of Arab mutual relations. October 6, Al Dustour adds, was a real day of action against the enemy, on the road to the main target, and this gave the date its grandeur and immortality.

In the light of the experience gained, it becomes obvious that making another glorious day, similar or greater than that day, is not impossible if the aspired Arab vision would prevail. The paper gave warning not to despair of the present Arab situation, which should be looked upon as an abnormal and incidental phenomenon of which Arabs should rid themselves as quickly as possible by an all-out cooperation drive.

Commenting on the Hebron events, Al Ra'i says anybody who has followed up the "moderation" campaign in the Israeli information media would have noticed the classical falsification and distortion of facts on the style of Dr. Goebbels, which says: "Tell lies and keep telling lies and some

people might believe some of the lies!" Al Ra'i says the Israeli "moderation" campaign included the question of religious co-existence, and the projection of the "required toleration" on the basis that the tearing up of Qurans and Torahs at the Ibrahim Haram is an act of extremism which deserves condemnation, but without looking at the following facts:

1. The Ibrahim Haram is an Islamic mosque, built by Muslims and in which Muslims prayed for hundreds of years.

2. That the Zionists after the occupation, set up a synagogue inside the mosque with the intention of defiance, in the same manner as they established the Kiryat Arba settlement near Hebron.

3. That the Zionists have harassed the Arab people to the extent of offending the mosque, the worshippers, the Quran and freedom

of worship in a place belonging to the Muslims.

4. That the emotions of the Arab people have overflowed to the point that they had to remove the synagogue of defiance and destroy its contents.

Al Ra'i goes on to say that if the Israelis were really concerned about "moderation" and the freedom of worship, their only task would be to prevent the Jews from setting up a synagogue inside the Islamic shrine, and to bar the Kiryat Arba "gangs" from continuing their aggression under Israeli army protection against the Arab people — instead of affirming the right of these "gangs" to seize the mosque and then ask its owners to exercise religious moderation. Islam's moderation does not mean surrendering half of the mosque to gangs who hold no respect for the religious beliefs of others.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.15 Quiz programme
6.00 Quran	10.00 Play
6.05 Cartoons	
6.30 On we go	
7.00 Young Dr. Kildare	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Science and life	
8.30 Reportage	
Channel 6:	
7.30 News in Hebrew	
7.45 Varieties	
8.30 Invisible man	
10.00 News in English	
10.15 Petrocelli	
	(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.00 Cairo (EA)	8.00 Cairo (EA)
9.30 Rome	8.30 Dhahran
10.00 Cairo	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	8.40 Kuwait
11.30 London (BA)	11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.15 Kuwait	16.45 Cairo
12.30 Paris	17.30 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	18.15 London
19.30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	18.15 Rome
	20.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
	20.30 Riyadh (SDI)

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	554.0	560.0
French franc	67.5	67.7
German mark	135.4	135.8
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound	104.1	105.8
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.5

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 80—110
Apples (starken): 90—130
Bell pepper: 80—120
Bananas: 170—200
Carrots: 40—65
Clementine: 120—180
Cabbages: 35—60
Cauliflower: 70—100
Cucumbers (small): 120—160
Cucumbers (large): 80—100
Dates: 100—150
Eggplant (small): 30—45
Eggplant (large): 30—50
Green beans: 120—190
Guava: 90—130
Grapefruit: 40—65
Garlic (dry, large): 240—300
Grapes (green): 120—170
Grapes (black): 120—170
Hot pepper: 100—140
Lemon (green): 90—140
Lemon (yellow): 100—140
Marrow (small): 70—100
Marrow (regular): 35—55
Muskmelon: 60—90
Onions (dry, imp.): 80—120
Olives (green, black, large): 250
Olives (green, black, small): 200
Onions (green): 120—180
Okra (red): 120—180
Okra (green): 180—250
Oranges: 100—150
Spinach: 15—30
Radish: 40—60
String beans: 100—140
Pomegranates (sweet): 120
Pomegranates (sour): 50—70
Potatoes (local): 100—150

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Science report
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Varieties
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Music
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Awni Hawamdeh: Tel. (72380)
Dr. Tarek Kayyali: Tel. (30273)
Pharmacies:
Farabi: Tel. (62016)
Palestine: " (25216)
University: " (44554)
Taxis:
Rainbow: Tel. (37249)
Talal: " (25021)
Amman: " (51424)

Yugoslavia prepares its younger leaders to ensure future continuity

By Eric Bourne (CSM). — Exclude



preparing succession.

gely from this younger at the country's leaders

years ago, big changes le both in the structure

ous care was taken to uality of representation

who grew up after ar II were brought into echelons of party and

Tito himself remains a in control. No major especially in the party

ne troubled start to the h national feelings er t in Croatia and then in ons throughout the co-

no fewer than 24 of the idium's 39 members are ties or fifties. The most

est member of an exe- 12 (of whom six are staries is 58. In the re-

ective state presidency ut since it is concerned h continuity and post-

wo top party bodies, the o account for 40 per e population) have 14

the Croats 8, Macedon- ovenes and Monteneg- Muslims and Alban-

from each of the six republics and 15 each from the two autonom-

Since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia the army has gained a much stronger role in political councils. At the 1974 party congress, for the first time since the early 1960s, an active-

The central committee's 15 military members all are serving senior officers. But Yugoslavs give no great credence to theories or hopes outside that the army might in the future seize a controlling role over Yugoslav policies.

According to the best-informed Western observers, that could arise only in a highly disturbed internal situation engineered or at least encouraged from abroad and raising, for example, the possible threat of Soviet interven-

The army's enlarged presence in the party is regarded at this juncture, however, as "concerned most of all with the national unity necessary to guard against just such a threat, as the careful ethnic allocation of its representation underlines.

Yugoslav Stability Seems Assured

Yugoslavia's collective presidency is working well, a senior Yugoslav politician told this correspondent.

The presidency, which includes one representative from each of the country's eight geographic-ethnic areas, is designed to "succeed" President Tito.

Day-to-day affairs in Yugoslavia are more and more conducted by a group of close Tito aides who figure on both state and party

ruling bodies. It is from among these and the younger people running the individual republics that likely leaders of the post-Tito period can be picked out.

None has or can have the unique personal authority of Marshal Tito. In theory, all are equals. In practice, however, some stand out as certain to wield more influence and political clout than the rest.

The immediate party president will surely be Edward Kardelj, keeper of the party's ideological conscience. Since World War II he has stood No. 2 to Marshal Tito himself. Mr. Kardelj is a man without great public image but of great conviction and ability.

He is the architect of all the constitutional reforms, including industrial self-management and the curtailed federal parliamentary system with its direct ties and responsibility to the consensus of the individual republics. He was the author of the famous 1958 party programme, the formal codification of the Yugoslavs' rejection of Soviet hegemony over other parties. It remains the programme to this day.

Another of President Tito's longest-serving aides is Croatian lawyer Dr. Vladimir Bacaric, who also has been a consistent force for liberalisation, although he firmly upholds its practical limits in the Yugoslav context.

Mr. Kardelj and Mr. Bacaric hold the main portfolios in such federal fields as foreign affairs and defence. They seem destined to be the generally accepted "impartial arbiters" on the all-Yugoslav scale of the future.

Behind these two highly respected "firsts among equals" is a group of men, almost all in their fifties, an interesting mix of experience and relative newcomers. The most effective, and potentially increasingly important, is the party's top secretary, Stane Dolanc.

He is a Slovene who emerged after fast-developing Slovenia threatened to become "too liberal." A man of immense energy and skill, he has been a major force in the Yugoslav party since its troubled period in the seventies. In the republics, similarly vigorous, younger leaders are putting their own stamp on Yugoslav unity, ethnic equality, and regional development. One is Mahmut Bakalli, party president in Kosovo. One of the country's smallest units, Kosovo is probably its most sensitive because of its Albanian population—nearly one million—and proximity to Albania.

Mr. Bakalli, a 40-year-old of Albanian extraction, is an engaging, colourful personality. On the street, Albanians wear white skull caps and greet him cheerfully as "Mahmut."

Miki retains hold on split party, but future still looks uncertain

TOKYO, (CSM). — Prime Minister Takeo Miki has pulled Japan's ruling party from the verge of collapse by forming a new Cabinet symbolising a provisional truce with his strongest challengers.

He retained seven members of his original Cabinet, including his two chief rivals Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and named 15 new ministers representing the balance of forces in the shaky Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Mr. Miki gained some and lost some. He managed to retain Justice Minister Osamu Inaba, despite the protests of some party members over the way Mr. Inaba handled the investigation of the Lockheed bribery case. The arrest of former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka and two other LDP members of the Diet (Parliament) shook the party and stirred up a rebellion against Mr. Miki's leadership.

The Prime Minister also kept International Industry and Trade Minister Toshio Komoto, one of his strongest backers.

But Yasuhiro Nakasone, his staunch ally in the three-month power struggle, had to give up the key post of secretary-general of the LDP to a more neutral figure, Tsuneo Uchida. Mr. Miki was earlier unable to gain the consent of his rivals to the appointment of Raizo Matsuno, a Fukuda faction member who had been sympathetic to the Prime Minister.

Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, one of the best-known LDP leaders abroad, was a major casualty of the reshuffle. He was replaced by Zentaro Kosaka, a senior

Dietman who held the same post in the early 1960s.

Mr. Kosaka is said to be ready to repair relations with the Soviet Union, which has angrily protested Japan's handing over of Soviet MIG-25 pilot Lt. Viktor Bolenko to U.S. custody.

The settlement, worked out after five days of hard bargaining, has given the troubled LDP a brief respite—long enough anyway to call an extraordinary Diet session and pass three economic measures needed to get the Japanese economy back to good health.

Political observers scored it as another tactical victory for the surprisingly tough Mr. Miki. He already had rolled back three successive challenges—first by the LDP vice-president, Etsusaburo Shiina, then by the Fukuda-Ohira combine, and later by two other LDP stalwarts, Shigeru Hori and Hirokichi Nadao.

Despite having two-thirds of the party membership opposed to his continued stay, he once again outfoxed his opponents with the twin threat to dissolve Parliament and split the party at the most vulnerable time in its 21-year history.

Public opinion has built up solidly behind Mr. Miki's campaign to reveal the identities of all the suspected Lockheed bribe-takers and to give the party a thorough housecleaning.

He has one other major hurdle ahead of him. In exchange for the cooperation exacted from the anti-Miki forces, he has consented to holding a pre-election party caucus this month. This may provide another opportunity for the hostile camp to wrest the leadership from Mr. Miki.



Takeo Miki: future not so bright now.

In Harriman interview

Brezhnev is making tremendous commitment to ease political tensions

By David K. Willis

MOSCOW, (CSM). — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev is "disappointed" that a second agreement on limiting strategic nuclear arms (SALT) has not yet been reached with the United States.

He said this during a three-hour interview with former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union W. Averell Harriman, who is a foreign policy adviser to Democratic Party presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Harriman told this correspondent that Mr. Brezhnev:

— Favours setting a fixed ceiling on strategic nuclear arms, then negotiating later to lower it.

— Agrees that plans to fight a "limited" nuclear war are unrealistic, as any of nuclear war would inevitably destroy all involved.

— Insists the Soviet Union is not planning to strike first in any nuclear war.

— Wants to learn more about what campaign statements by President Ford and Mr. Carter might mean for present and future relations with the United States.

— Appears in good health and says that ailing Premier Alexei N. Kosygin will be back at his desk "within a few weeks."

Mr. Harriman, who has known Mr. Brezhnev for more than 30 years, is here on a private visit which he is using to explain and defend the foreign policies of Mr. Carter.

Mr. Harriman said it is a mistake to view Mr. Brezhnev as a man who can "chop and change" attitudes towards nuclear war simply because he is a "Communist politician."

"He has taken a tremendous commitment to ease political tensions, to deliver improved relat-

ions with the U.S.," Mr. Harriman said.

"Also, to control the chances of nuclear war. I commended him for his constant reiteration of his desire for peace."

Mr. Harriman said he gave Mr. Carter's view that preparations to fight a limited nuclear war, supported by some elements within the Pentagon, are unrealistic. He said Mr. Brezhnev has agreed.

The Soviet leader expressed no preferences between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter but cited quotations from the speeches of both candidates.

"I tried to explain the workings of the campaign," Mr. Harriman said, "and told him to pay too much attention to the rhetoric and that candidates are talking to specific groups and not always about foreign policy (in the broad sense)."

Mr. Brezhnev seemed to have no trace of facial or other difficulties attributed to him at times in recent years. Nor did he divulge the nature of Mr. Kosygin's indisposition.

Press reports recently said Mr. Kosygin had a heart attack or a stroke while swimming earlier in the summer.

Mr. Harriman said he feels it is getting "awfully late" to expect a new strategic-arms agreement before the Nov. 2 election.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the Harriman-Brezhnev meeting was held "in a frank and friendly atmosphere," wording that usually indicates that some criticism and disagreements were aired. Mr. Harriman thinks, for instance, that the Soviets have misrepresented Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's aims in southern Africa.

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U.S.'s Simon suggests weekly IMF gold auctions

MANILA, Oct. 6 (R). — United States Treasury Secretary William Simon yesterday proposed weekly auctions of International Monetary Fund gold as a means of preventing the sales from forcing down bullion prices on world markets.

The gold auctions, to finance a trust fund for developing countries, are at present being held at intervals of from six to eight weeks, with 780,000 ounces put up for sale each time.

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Simon said calls for flexibility in the IMF's gold sales policy by Canada and the Common Market might be met by weekly auctions.

"I believe that people would think that would be less disruptive to the gold market," he said.

IMF gold was sold for \$ 126 an ounce at the first auction in June, compared with only \$ 109.40 an ounce at the third sale last month. The IMF has decided to go ahead as planned with the next auction scheduled for Oct. 27, but

has agreed to review its policy on the sales by the end of the year. Weekly auctions would allow IMF gold to be absorbed in small quantities by gold markets, avoiding the depressing effect of selling down bullion prices on world markets.

While emphasising that there had been a political commitment to phase gold out of the international monetary system by IMF member countries, Mr. Simon said the IMF could be flexible in its approach—within limits.

The IMF was firmly committed to selling 25 million ounces of gold over the next four years, the treasury secretary noted.

The U.S. would oppose any attempt to stretch out the auction timetable to the point where the IMF was, for example, taking decisions not to sell gold over a three month period.

"In those circumstances, people might start saying 'why not postpone the auction further?' It may turn out they find excuses for never selling the gold," Mr. Simon said.

Nigeria launches massive oil programme

LAGOS, Oct. 6 (AFP). — Nigeria has launched a massive refining and storage development programme aimed at self-sufficiency in petroleum products and building Nigerian engineers' oil industry skills.

Petroleum Resources Commissioner (Minister) Col. Mohammad Buhari announced yesterday that two more refineries would be built, a third was planned and a wide network of pipelines for crude and refined products, plus storage tanks, would be constructed.

A new government company, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, has been set up to take over the functions of all government agencies overseeing Nigeria's two million barrels-a-day oil production.

Col. Buhari said this arrangement was becoming necessary for

members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The minister played down the first oil strike by the former Nigerian National Oil Corporation, warning the press against "premature and inaccurate publications about an industry so vital to our economy".

Col. Buhari said: "Even if we had found oil in a large quantity, it could be a matter of public policy, as some countries have found it necessary not to make an announcement, taking account of the international climate of the industry at that particular time".

The first of two new refineries under construction at Warri, in the central-southern Bendel state, should be commissioned by April 1978 to produce better grades of petrol than the smaller refinery



ALASKA PIPELINE — On a series of granite ledges cut deeply into the Chugach Mountains of south-eastern Alaska, the largest and deepest crude oil terminal of North America begins to take shape. It is the ice-free port of Valdez, at the end of the 1,300 km. long trans-Alaska pipeline, in which British Petroleum is a major shareholder. The trans-Alaska pipeline is due for completion in 1977 and will transfer crude oil to the terminal from the huge Prudhoe Bay oilfield on the northern slope of the Arctic Ocean, which has estimated reserves equivalent to 9.6 billion barrels. The total cost of the pipeline terminal project will be \$7.7 billion — the largest privately funded construction project in history. Valdez terminal site covers about 400 hectares and includes storage tanks, docks, tanker loading and ballast water treatment facilities, a power plant, oil spill contingency equipment and the main pipeline control centre. Four tankers will be able to load simultaneously when the terminal is operational, each in excess of 165,000 tonnes. (BIS photo).

Pope Paul supports Spanish workers but not ideologies

ROME, Oct. 6 (AFP). — Pope Paul yesterday called for genuine worker-controlled trade unions in Spain though he warned against ideological pressures from either right or left.

A message rejecting both capitalism and Marxism for Spain was sent in the name of the pontiff to the 30th Spanish social week opening shortly in Santiago de Compostela.

Coming barely 24 hours after the assassination of Juan Maria de Araluce, member of the prestigious Council of the Realm, it is seen by Spanish monarchist circles here as support for the cautious democratisation programme of King Juan Carlos and his Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

The Pope stressed the importance of "humane" social security and real trade unions which could achieve the major objectives of combating unemployment, a guaranteed salary, equitable participation in the factory and the overall promotion of the working class.

In return, the Pope said, the trade unions must respect freedom, be independent of the state as well as ideologies and pressure groups, and lead "towards a new society, just and fraternally united".

The message also warned against a despotic financial system which took no account of human necessities or was subject to capitalist or Marxist disciplines.

Weak rice harvest indicates chaos in Laos

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (AFP). — Laos is verging on chaos, according to various diplomatic sources and United Nations officials here.

A call yesterday by the Laotian National Radio for "winning at any price the rice battle" was seen here as indicating that the coming rice harvest, the first since the new people's republic was set up in Laos 10 months ago, had failed.

United Nations experts said Laos would have to import 300,000 tons of rice this year to face the urgent needs of the people. The goal of 700,000 tons will not be met, even though in the midst of the war—in 1968, 69, 70, 71 and 72—the Kingdom of Laos produced an average of 800,000 tons of rice each year, according to U.N. statistics published in 1973.

The radio called on peasants in Laos "to redouble their efforts, to take care of rice plants and fight against natural disasters threatening the harvest".

But diplomats here and people who returned recently from Laos said the fundamental problem that the Laotian government faced was a general lack of security.

These sources said armed groups—former soldiers of the Royal Army, and deserters from the Communist Pathet Lao who had

Murder of journalist to joint probe U.S. newspapers

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, Oct. 6 (AFP). — A team of 18 reporters from 15 major American newspapers has begun a joint investigation of crime and corruption in this southwestern state.

Only two of the newspapers are Arizona newspapers.

The team effort was motivated by the fatal bombing last June 3 of Don Bolles, an investigative reporter for the state's largest paper, the Arizona Republic.

Mr. Bolles had been enquiring into alleged corruption in Arizona real estate dealings.

Two of his colleagues on the Republic will participate in the group effort. A representative of another major Arizona paper, the Tucson Daily Star, will also participate.

The remaining 13 publications include major newspapers in Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Boston, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Seattle and San Jose, California.

Robert Greene, an editor on Newsday, the large-circulation

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Gulf ports to have one office

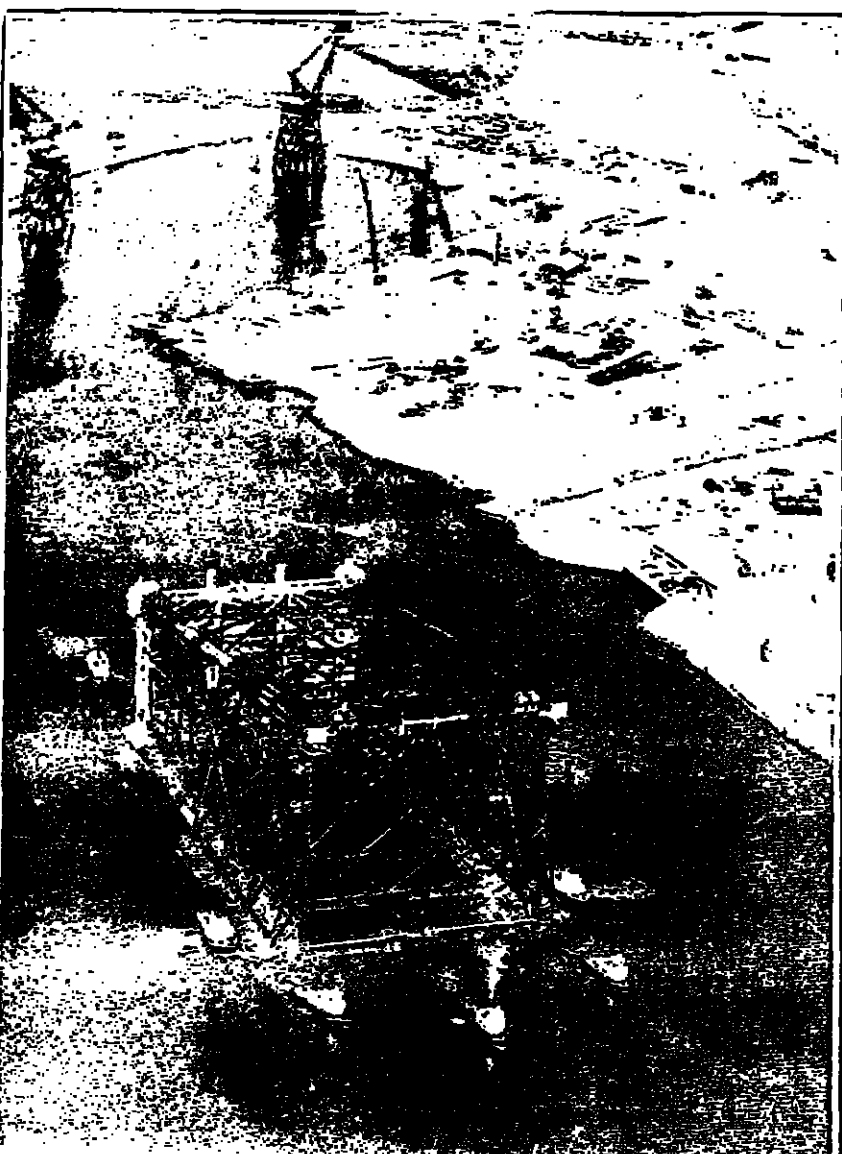
KUWAIT, Oct. 6 (R). — Port managers from six Gulf Arab states yesterday decided to set up a permanent office in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, to co-ordinate relations between them.

Gulf ports, suffering from heavy congestion and delays of up to 100 days, decided to set up the office at a meeting earlier this year.

After a three-day conference

here, they decided yesterday to appoint a three-man committee from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bahrain to carry out the functions of the office until a board of directors and a secretary general are appointed.

The representatives of a seventh gulf state, Oman, said they would seek their government's approval for joining the office.



NORTH SEA PLATFORM — Attended by a flotilla of tugs, the 35,000-tonne steel platform structure for the Thistle oilfield in the North Sea moves majestically out of its construction dock at the start of a 740 km journey to the production site off the Shetland Islands. The 185 metres high platform — the largest offshore steel structure yet built — has been completed a year ahead of schedule at the Laing Offshore base at Harlepool in northeast England for the Barmah Group. The Thistle structure will stand in 160 metres of water — the deepest yet in the unpredictable waters of the North Sea. When fully installed it will support production facilities weighing 22,000 tonnes and will reach a height of 295 metres above the seabed. The first oil will be produced from the platform next year, with peak production capacity of some 200,000 barrels a day from 60 wells being reached in 1978. The Thistle field is one of five to be tied into the huge Brent system east of Shetland. Proven recoverable reserves at the field are estimated at about 50 million tonnes. (BIS photo).

Could a businessman mayor solve New York's financial problem

NEW YORK, N.Y. (CSM). — New York City is usually regarded as the nation's top business and financial metropolis. But to this troubled city's top business leaders, it is not sufficiently businesslike.

Gilbert A. Robinson, president of the New York Board of Trade, wonders if a campaign shouldn't be launched to select and elect an outstanding corporate executive as mayor.

His idea is that this businessman would run on a nonpartisan, good-management platform. For one or two terms, such a mayor would make the tough decisions necessary to balance the city's budget and make it more economically attractive for new investment.

"That way," Mr. Robinson said in an interview, "all the power brokers, all the errors caused by inept politicians and special interest municipal trade unions, could be dealt with. The elected mayor would have his own power base—the voters."

George Champion, chairman of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has the same goal of closing the city's "management gap." But he would go about it differently.

The former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank suggests that a topflight executive be given the job of deputy mayor for organisation and administration. This deputy would see that the city bureaucracy operates more efficiently, directly supervising the budget and personnel.

This official, Mr. Champion continues, should have a continuously functioning advisory committee to review performance reports, evaluate the effectiveness of departmental administrations, serve as a "sounding board" for policy issues, and recommend candidates for top management positions. A Majority of the members would be chosen by the elected mayor from nominations by the city's 60 largest employers.

Mr. Champion's view is that such a system would isolate the city administration somewhat from political patronage and graft pressures. "It takes hands out of the cookie jar," he said.

Also, he argues, it would improve the economic and business atmosphere.

Mr. Champion likens New York City to a troubled business corporation. It ranks in size and expenditures with the nation's eighth largest industrial corporation.

New York's "product line" consists of government services to its citizens in public safety, education, health, housing, transportation, and so forth. The quality of these services, Mr. Champion notes, has deteriorated sharply in recent years while their cost has skyrocketed. "In a period of immense expansion, the city's meager managerial capabilities have been overwhelmed."

The first step for the city, still under way, is to cut its costs and revise its dept structure to give it "breathing time."

The second is to revitalise and reorganise its management. Mayor Abraham Beame has made some steps in this direction, but both Messrs. Champion and Robinson think much more progress here is essential.

Here are some problem areas: — Welfare costs climbed 433 per cent to \$2.8 billion in a dec-

ade. About 1.2 million people get financial support from the city costing the city \$630 million.

The basic reality, according to financial experts, is that it has tried to do too much and done it inefficiently. The social measures introduced, particularly in the administration of former Mayor John Lindsay, were too costly for the city's economic base.

The city tried to transfer income to the poor and ended up attracting more than its fair share of the nation's poor. It also generously extended subsidies to both the middle class and the well-to-do—at least those smart enough to exploit them.

There are some problem areas: — Welfare costs climbed 433 per cent to \$2.8 billion in a dec-

ade. About 1.2 million people get financial support from the city costing the city \$630 million.

The city's higher education system got out of hand with tuition for everybody, whether academically suited or not. City professors were getting much as \$5,000 more per year than those in comparable positions in private universities.

Under severe pressure from state and federal governments, Mayor Beame has tackled most of these problems. And there has been progress. But the expert doubt the city will balance its budget within its three-year term, says Mr. Champion.

New York City: Could businessmen clear the financial air?

Pivot-wing

NEW YORK (CSM). — A strange, scissor-like aircraft could prove to be the shape of supersonic transport to come.

As developers of the present-day SST, the Concorde, battle for public acceptance, U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineers are putting a radical new airplane design to the test.

It is called the oblique or anti-symmetric wing—and theoretically it can travel faster than sound without trailing a ground level sonic boom in its wake. Fuel economy should also be substantially better, says its designer, Robert T. Jones, who was one of the developers of the delta wing.

"I first became interested in the idea in 1952," says Mr. Jones, a senior researcher at NASA's Ames Research Laboratory in California, "but I didn't have never enough to mention it for six years."

To visualize one of these bizarre airplanes, start with a wingless body. Then take a long wing with a pivot at its middle and tack it on the top of the fuselage so it can swing.

When the aircraft takes off and flies at low speeds, the wing is set perpendicular to the body. As the plane picks up speed, the wing rotates so that one tip is forward and the other back.

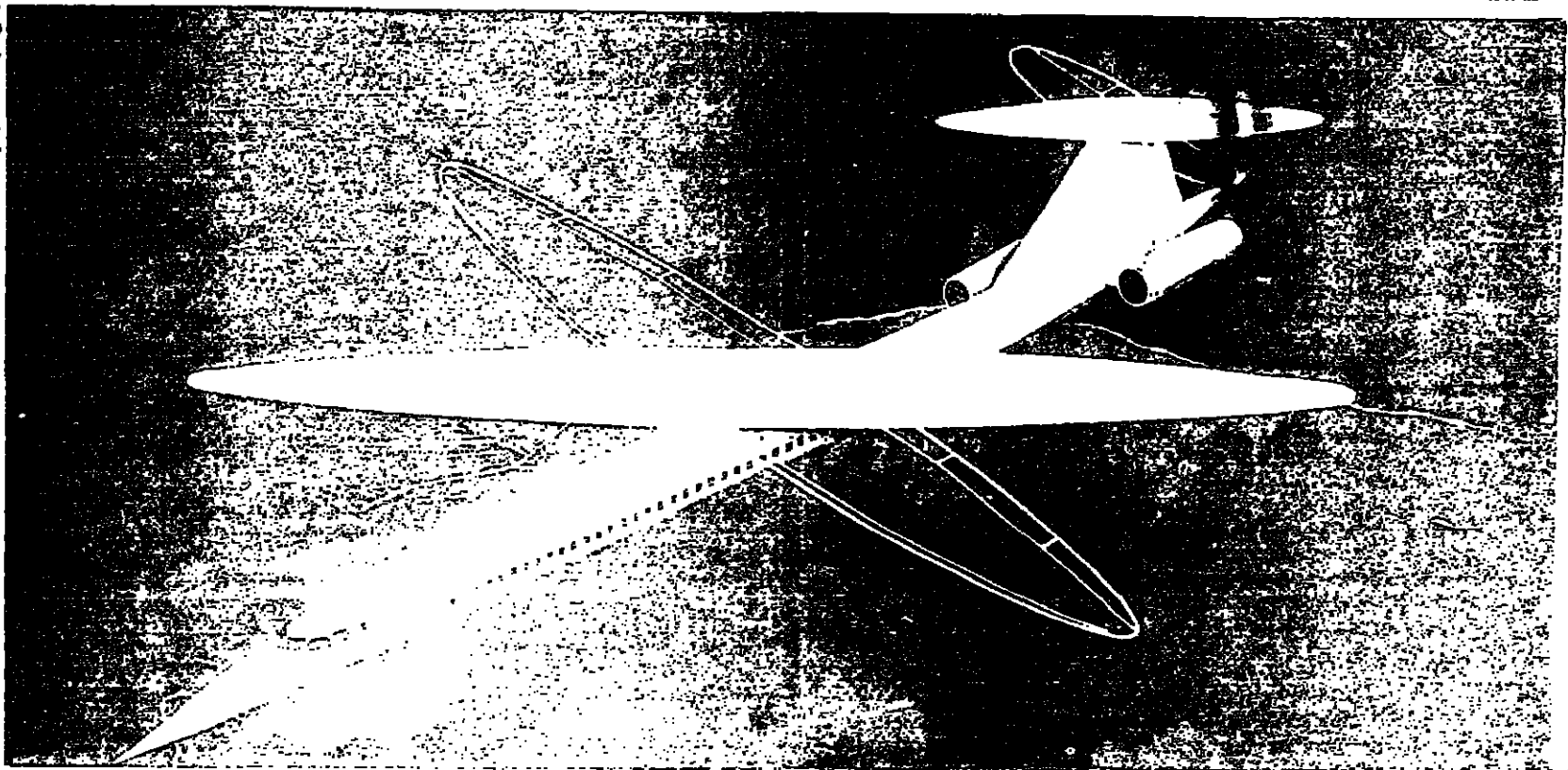
Over the last 20 years, Mr. Jones has studied the aerodynamic of this design and found them "almost ideal." Wind tunnel tests have been conducted which bear out its promise and a small radio-controlled model has flown successfully.

Now a 14-foot long remote-piloted vehicle (RPV) is giving the oblique wing its first large-scale test at NASA's Dryden Applied Research Centre in southern California.

In 1973, Boeing did a study of different designs for both below and above the speed of sound.

Of these, the oblique-winged aircraft was found to have the smallest weight, lowest fuel consumption, and to be the only aircraft capable of achieving low noise levels. Next best the delta wing, used on the Concorde.

The oblique design takes maxi-



An artist's conception of a pivoting-wing SST — the possible supersonic airliner of the future.

mum advantage of wing sweep, says Mr. Jones. This makes it possible to "fool the wind by making it think you are going slower than you actually are."

It is the speed of the air flowing directly across the wing which is important aerodynamically. When a wing's leading edge is set at an angle to the direction a plane is travelling, the speed of the air directly across the wing is less than the speed of the aircraft.

This is advantageous near or above the speed of sound. But permanently swept-back wings pay a penalty at subsonic speeds by being less efficient.

Swinging the wings helps get the best of both worlds, designers say. Some military aircraft have been designed with two "swing" wings but weight and mechanical problems limited their development.

There is a drawback to the oblique wing, Mr. Jones admits. It is less stable than two swept-back wings. It also has a tendency to turn to one side.

But Mr. Jones has calculated that this can be compensated for by varying the shape of the wing and mounting one engine farther forward than the engine on the other side.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Lewis
"Yes, your uncle has mentioned you in his will, but I skipped that bit since there are ladies present."

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

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RESTAURANT

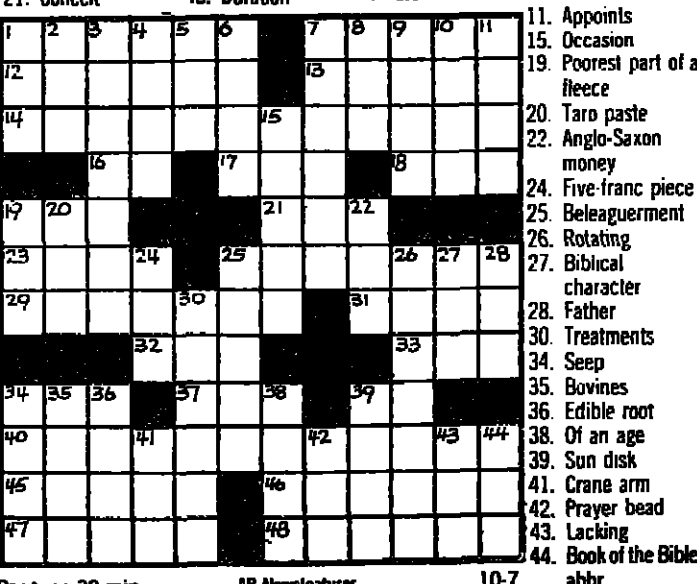
First Circle, Jebel Amman near Abulrah School or CSM. Tel. 36838. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to midnight. Also take away service — order by phone.

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First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Eastern salutation
7. Decorative containers
12. Divine revelation
13. Goddess of peace
14. Confusion
16. Length measure: abbr.
17. One of the Gabor
18. Short napped fabric
19. Tailless monkey
21. Conceit
23. Drill
25. Laughed contemptuously
29. Piece of quick bread
31. Distinctive quality
32. Avail
33. Dispatch
34. Quota
37. Mature
39. One
40. Overstatement
45. Pent house
46. Means of attainment
47. Handles
48. Duration

DOWN
1. Blubber
2. Part of to be
3. Attorneys
4. Fart
5. Everything
6. Ancient Persian
7. Termagant
8. Inlet or cove
9. Prophet
10. Sicilian resort
11. Appointments
15. Occasion
19. Poorest part of a fleece
20. Taro paste
22. Anglo-Saxon money
24. Five-franc piece
25. Beleaguement
26. Rotating
27. Biblical character
28. Father
30. Treatments
34. Soap
35. Bovines
36. Edible root
38. Of an age
39. Son disk
41. Crane arm
42. Prayer bead
43. Lacking
44. Book of the Bible: abbr.



Par time 30 min. AP Newspapers 10-7

GOREN BRIDGE

HARLES H. GOREN
ID OMAR SHARIF
1976, The Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable, hold:
♠10732 ♣Q74 ♠AQ93
bidding has proceeded:
♠ West North East
Pass 1NT Pass

do you bid now?

With a minimum opening bid, you are in a bit of a bind. Since partner's 10-13 is all outside the spade suit, you might easily have a partner with prime values.umping in your suit, you m partner of your ambi- confirm that your suit is and deny any first-round bid of a side suit. Not bad for a bid!

Neither vulnerable, as you hold:
♠54 ♠103 ♠AJ4 ♠Q53
bidding has proceeded:
♠ East South West
Pass 1+ Pass
Pass 2NT Pass
Pass ?

do you bid now?

Three hearts. By bidding to trump freely over North's rebid, you have already a useful hand, but nothing happened in the bidding to ove your holding. Partner ably has a weak 6-4 in the suits, so your duty now is to simple preference to his suit.

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
♠Q10 ♠AQ10754 ♠7 ♠A9
bidding has proceeded:
♠ North East South
Pass Pass 2+
Pass Pass ?

do you bid now?

Three hearts. Although you may have little or ing, your hand is worth one er effort. You have already unced a hand with close to -going values by cue- ing at your first turn, and you will simply have to it to partner to judge her he has enough values to right places to proceed game.

North-South vulner- as South you hold:
♠5 ♠10762 ♠J843 ♠AQ
bidding has proceeded:
♠ North East South
Dble. Pass ?
action do you take?

You have an awkward hand. ng a takeout double, it is a jump bid. However, it

goes against the grain to jump to three hearts on our apology for a suit — even though partner probably has four-card support on the basis of his double. But we also dislike jumping in no trump when our only stopper in the enemy suit is the ace. On balance, though, we find 2 NT less distasteful.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ5 ♠A7 ♠AK74 ♠K83
The bidding has proceeded:
♠ South West North East
10 Pass 1+ Pass

What do you bid now?
A.—We would not fault you greatly if you leaped to four spades, but we think you are rather rich in controls for that bid. We would signal our slam ambitions immediately by making a jump shift. Since we intend playing in spades, we are safe to jump shift in either of the unbid suits. An argument can be made for jumping to three hearts since we hold the ace of that suit, but we prefer to jump to three clubs. When we support spades later, this will give partner a more accurate picture of our distribution.

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ10 ♠QJ105 ♠AJ6 ♠A102
The bidding has proceeded:
♠ West North East South
10 Pass 2+ ?
What action do you take?

A.—Pass. True, you have a fine hand, and since partner is short in hearts, there is every reason to believe that he might have a long suit, which will mesh nicely with your wealth of controls. However, you might not have a safe haven, and besides, the opponents' auction might not yet be at an end. Your best bet is to pass quietly and hope to collect undertricks worth 100 apiece.

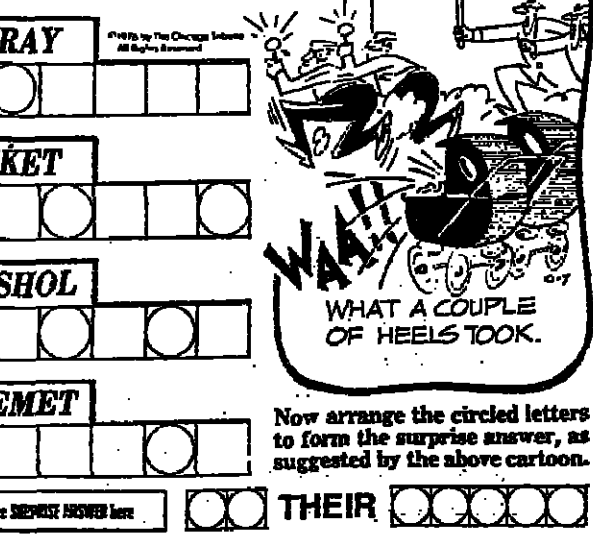
Q.8—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K3 ♠AQ865 ♠AJ1052 ♠7
The bidding has proceeded:
♠ South West North East
10 Pass 1+ Pass
20 Pass 3+ Pass

What do you bid now?
A.—Four diamonds. Partner's one-over-one response combined with his raise of your second suit has promised reasonable values (with a minimum, he would have passed two diamonds). We would not blame you if you bid five diamonds, but the recommended call has one advantage—partner might be able to take a preference to hearts with something like king-doubleton or three small, and the ten-trick contract could prove easier to negotiate.

(Tired of waiting for the interminable rubber to end so that you can cut in? Charles Goren's "Four-Deal Bridge" expert guide and scorepad will introduce you to the exciting, fast-action game played in the country's great bridge clubs. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Four-Deal," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWS-PAPERBOOKS.)

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

ramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to a four ordinary words.



...HALLO!
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...

Marking October war anniversary Sadat: Egypt will go to war if peace efforts fail

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt will resort to a military solution of the Middle East problem if political efforts fail to achieve a peace based on justice.

President Sadat was addressing armed forces officers after reviewing a military parade marking the third anniversary of the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

He was quoted by the official Middle East News Agency (ME-NA) as saying "there is a struggle for a peaceful solution. If it does not lead to a peace based on justice, we shall again resort to the military solution."

The battle was not yet over and "we are looking forward to developing our armed forces," he said.

President Sadat rejected a renewal of the step-by-step approach adopted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when he brought about two disengagement agreements between Egypt and Israel in 1974 and 1975.

Mr. Sadat said: "There have been recent reports that there is another method for solving the problem, the step-by-step policy."

"I would like to seize the opportunity to say that we do not favour this. When the American presidential elections are over and when we enter 1977, the next step will be — God willing — a comprehensive solution and a peace based on justice," he said.

Egypt celebrated the anniversary of the war with a 90-minute military parade through the streets of Cairo, watched by President Sadat and other leaders.

Observers said that the show of strength appeared designed to contradict reports abroad that Egypt had dropped its military guard to some extent since it now favoured a political settlement with Israel. Spectators were struck less by the up-to-date nature of the military hardware than by its condition and numerical strength.

President Sadat watched the parade dressed in his field marshal's uniform in his capacity as supreme commander of the armed forces at the pyramid-shaped monument to the October war dead.

Although most of the equipment was Soviet in origin, it showed Egypt's desire to diversify its sources of arms by the inclusion of French Mirage-3 fighters and Gazelle helicopters, British command helicopters and U.S.-built light arms.

But nothing managed to steal the show from the Soviet MIG-23's — delivered after the October war and before the freeze in Soviet-Egyptian relations — which made their first public appearance today.

The parade was opened by the War Minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdul Ghani Gamassi, who said the army should be vigilant in case of an attack from Libya, while directing most of its attention towards Israel.

He criticised Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi without naming him but by describing him as a man who devoted all his potential to hatching plots, undertaking sabotage and all its capacity towards the east, cannot forget for a single instant to secure its rear and to neutralise the hand that is trying to strike it in the back," the minister declared.

D'Estaing, Shah sign \$ 1.2 b nuclear agreement

TEHRAN, Oct. 6 (Agencies). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Shah of Iran today signed a nuclear cooperation agreement under which France will build two nuclear reactors here.

The agreement was concluded during talks here between M. d'Estaing, the Shah and their aides.

Construction of the twin power plants of 900 megawatts each at Darkuvin, near the Gulf oil port of Abadan, will cost \$ 1.2 billion. The contract also provides for a nuclear research centre at Isfahan, south of Tehran, and the training of Iranian scientists and technicians.

Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda told reporters: "The atomic bomb does not interest us. We want to master nuclear technology."

French officials said today's agreement was not affected by President Ford's attempts to have all governments defer the commercial uses of plutonium in the nuclear power industry, while alternatives are investigated and international control measures are reviewed.

They declined to say whether President Giscard d'Estaing and the Shah had discussed the reprocessing of nuclear fuels.

The reprocessing issue has been the main hurdle to the sale of six American reactors to Iran.

Spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said that "very important" decisions had been made, representing "sums of an exceptional nature."

In addition to energy equipment the decisions — described by French spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat as "very important" and representing "sums of an exceptional nature" — primarily concerned French participation in supplying Iran with railway and roadway equipment.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, on a four-day visit to Iran started on Monday, had a second session of private talks over tea with the Shah late this afternoon. After 45 minutes, the talks were enlarged to include top officials on both sides and lasted for another one and one-half hours.

The French ministers for foreign affairs, planning and industry and research took part in the meeting.

Rightwing reaction to Basque killing turns ugly

MADRID, Oct. 6 (R). — Thousands of people walked silently through central Madrid today behind the coffins of two policemen killed in a guerrilla ambush in the northern Basque country in which a senior government politician was assassinated.

The quiet but emotion-charged funeral procession contrasted with the scenes of rioting violence in San Sebastian last night after the funeral there of the murdered politician Senor Juan Maria de Araluze Villar.

Senor Araluze, a member of the Council of the Realm, Spain's highest advisory body, and president of the local provincial council, his driver and three police bodyguards were killed in the machinegun ambush in the middle of San Sebastian on Monday.

Observers said rightwing anger over the killing of Senor Araluze could seriously threaten the government's reform programme.

Rightists called on the government to impose law and order and King Juan Carlos held late night talks with a top conservative politician, Senor Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora.

The right has accused the government of inviting disorder with its plan to hold general elections next year and its toleration of opposition meetings.

Anger broke into violence in San Sebastian where bands of rightwingers roamed the streets, beating up people in cafes with truncheons and, in one incident, pulling members of a theatre audience into the street at pistol point.

At least eight people were injured and scores of shops and cafes reported smashed furniture and window panes. Eyewitnesses said police stood largely aloof from the rioting.

In Madrid today, the crowd was tense but silent. Attempts to shout rightwing slogans were quickly silenced by the mourners. In San Sebastian the chants included "Franco, Franco, Franco," and "government resign, power to the army."

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Thai military seizes power, dissolves constitution, government, parliament

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (R). — The military seized power in Thailand today within hours of a bloody gun battle between police and leftist students.

The announcement of the lightning coup that ended three years of democracy said a group calling itself the Administration Reform Committee (ARC) had assumed power to prevent the country being taken over by communists.

The military strongman, Adm. Sa-ngad Chaloryoo, said on radio Thailand: "One thing which I must stress to you is that the ARC will strictly uphold the principles of democracy."

Martial law was imposed, all political meetings were banned and Bangkok, whose nightspots are a magnet for tourists, was placed under curfew from midnight to 5 a.m. Press censorship was also imposed.

The 60-year-old Admiral, who had served for only one day as defence minister in the fledgling-civilian government of Prime Minister Seni Pramoi, said the ARC was made up entirely of senior armed forces officers.

Adm. Sa-ngad did not say in his 12-minute broadcast how many members were on the committee, which announced it was abrogating the constitution and party political law — meaning the military will rule directly and that normal political activity will cease.

He said the internal situation in recent months had shown "our system of democracy still needed much improvement."

He said there was a need for administration reforms, an improvement of administrative machinery and "an increase of public education on democracy, so as to bring about a genuinely effective parliament and government."

Then Adm. Sa-ngad, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces until last Friday, declared: "The ARC is ready to hand over the administrative power to a civilian government which will comprise a group of people who are based on the principle of honesty to the country."

The reshuffled government of Prime Minister Seni Pramoi, whose credibility as a leader had been under severe strain, lasted just one day.

It was sworn in yesterday, the latest in a succession of civilian administrations since the military rule of Mar. Thanom Kittikachorn was toppled by student and worker riots almost three years ago — on Oct. 13, 1973.

The end of parliamentary democracy — Thailand had been ruled by the military for 40 years until 1973 — was also presaged by violence.

Mr. Heath, ousted by Labour in a general election in February 1974 and a year later defeated by Mrs. Thatcher for the party leadership, has spent months in lonely political exile, refusing offers to rejoin the Conservative front ranks.

But today, cheered by 5,000 delegates at the annual Conservative conference that opened here yesterday, he publicly returned to the heart of the party, now busily gearing up for a possible early general election. His triumphant performance raised speculation that he may fill a top job in any Conservative government.

Mr. Heath expressed confidence in the ability of Mrs. Thatcher and her colleagues to take the necessary difficult decisions to restore economic health, including public spending cuts, though he said any cabinet in the present crisis may have to take measures contrary to its aspirations.

"The crunch so long awaited and discussed has come upon us," said Mr. Heath.

The rest of the world was very sorry but regretted that it was unable to help Britain any longer. This was shown by the Labour government's application for another loan from the International Monetary Fund, which Mr. Heath described as the "last few remaining dollars" of credit available.

The ex-premier said time was short and very unpleasant, urgent action would have to be taken.

"I hope this country will realise that once again I am telling them the truth," he declared.

Mr. Heath said prime consideration must be the maintenance of the external value of the pound.

Mr. Heath has often warned the Conservative right that an incomes policy is vital and today he said that Britain's trade union leaders

Heath returns to active party ranks, gears up for general election

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 6 (R). — Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath, finally throwing his weight behind the present party leader Margaret Thatcher, today declared that Britain has come to the end of its present road and must face hardship to restore foreign confidence in its currency.

Mr. Heath, ousted by Labour in a general election in February 1974 and a year later defeated by Mrs. Thatcher for the party leadership, has spent months in lonely political exile, refusing offers to rejoin the Conservative front ranks.

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Ford given edge in second debate with Carter

[Continued from page 1] president of Lockheed-Georgia R. Roche, praising the corporation's C-130 Hercules as "an airplane which is universally admired and appreciated."

"I have carried messages of admiration to our own national leaders in the State Department, Defence Department and the Congress and will continue to do so."

"In my opinion," the letter went on, "our government and its agencies should marshal its efforts to help all of our friends throughout the world to buy and use this plane because of its obvious quality and because it is such a fine example of a combined contribution to both effective defence and peacetime usefulness."

"The first step now, in addition to my public and private promotions, and Mr. Crosland spoke in terms similar to those used by some other ministers among the nine members."

Mr. Crosland had wished to underline "our recognition of the central importance of the Palestinians and their aspirations towards nationhood," the spokesman said, adding that this was seen as meaning they had a right to a land of their own.

"In saying that, it need not necessarily be a sovereign state," the British official continued. "We meant simply that it was premature at this stage to attempt to lay down a constitutional blueprint."

"There are obviously several possibilities, but we were not suggesting any preference for one rather than another."

In a related development, a British spokesman at the U.N. said today that Britain believes there are several possibilities for meeting the national aspirations of the Palestinians and that it is too soon to lay down a constitutional blueprint for them.

He was commenting on Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland's remark in the U.N. General Assembly yesterday that "a place where they will be free to look after their own affairs" was an alternative to statehood.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is known to have discussed the matter in a meeting last night with Mr. Crosland, who, earlier in the day, declined to elaborate on it at a press conference.

A delegation spokesman said today Britain was in no sense taking a new initiative. Mr. Crosland's purpose was simply to restate the British view of the essential elements of any Middle East settlement.

He said all the members of the European Economic Community recognised the importance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian

ians, and Mr. Crosland spoke in terms similar to those used by some other ministers among the nine members."

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Modern villa consisting of three bedrooms and three reception halls, two bathrooms, two verandas and centrally heated, near Sharif Nasser residence and behind Al Ra'i and Jordan Times newspapers.

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JABAL AMMAN

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock exchange shares fell back sharply Wednesday following further industrial trouble in the car industry, a fresh weakness in sterling, the overnight fall on Wall Street, and fresh fears of an increase in interest rates.

A modest recovery developed just before the close on reports that British Leyland workers had accepted a productivity agreement but shares were still at their lowest for over a year, with the Financial Times industrial shares index down 8.7 at 310.6, the lowest since August last year, after a fall of nearly eleven points.

Among the leaders to show double-figure falls were Rank Organisation, Unilever, and Great Universal Stores (GUS). Fisons, Bowater, Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Beechams, Glaxo and Reed International were only marginally less affected.

In a dull shipping group, P. and O. eased despite the slightly better half-yearly profits, while EMI (electricals) fell ahead of their results.

Gilts plunged by as much as a pound (one point), before making a modest recovery.

British Leyland was an uncertain counter, easing sharply. Oils turned lower with Wall Street, both British Petroleum and Shell were down.

Gold edged higher in line with the bullion price, Poseidon turned uncertain on the Australian list, but elsewhere there was little change.

In a dull banks' section, Hong Kong, Shanghai eased back. Plantations had small marginal changes either way. The Japanese list was unchanged.

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